

Appendix C. Additional analyses to assess for possibility of selection bias [posted as supplied by author]

Table A. Propensity score* for risk of obesity (body mass index greater than 35) in year of surgery and year of delivery in women with deliveries before and after bariatric surgery to assess for selection bias at time of surgery or delivery.

	Before surgery	After surgery	p-value**
Propensity score for obesity, year of bariatric surgery[†]			
Median, IQR	0.21 (0.11, 0.37)	0.22 (0.12, 0.38)	0.69
Propensity score for obesity, year of delivery^{††}			
Median, IQR	0.15 (0.10, 0.23)	0.12 (0.08, 0.18)	< 0.001

* The propensity score for obesity was developed and validated using this same BlueCross BlueShield database to predict people with a body mass index greater than 35 kg/m². (Clark JM, Chang HY, Bolen S, Shore A, Goodwin S, Weiner J. *Pop Health Mgmt.* in-press) This propensity score was highly specific but less sensitive for obesity.

** Wilcoxon Test, two-sided p-value

[†] Propensity for obesity and obesity related co-morbid illnesses was not significantly different in the pre- and post-surgery groups during the year of bariatric surgery

^{††} Propensity for obesity and obesity related co-morbid illnesses was significantly reduced for women who had post-surgery deliveries compared with the pre-surgery delivery group, which is consistent with the main results of the paper showing reduced rates of hypertensive disorders in pregnancy in the post-surgery group.

Table B. Proportion of women with conditions less likely to be impacted by obesity or bariatric surgery does not differ significantly by group.

ICD9 Code – diagnosis, n (%)	Total * N=585	Before surgery N=269	After surgery N=316	p-value**
346 - migraine, n (%)	21 (3.6)	7 (2.6)	14 (4.4)	0.24
493 - asthma, n (%)	28 (4.8)	16 (6.0)	12 (3.8)	0.23
244 - hypothyroidism, n (%)	35 (6.0)	18 (6.7)	17 (5.4)	0.51

* Total number of women with at least one diagnosis during pregnancy

** Fisher's exact test, two-sided p-value